

The Daily New Mexican

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.

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The NEW MEXICAN is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every Postoffice in the Territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the southwest.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Wanted. One cent a word each insertion. Local. Ten cents per line each insertion. Reading Room. Preferred position. Twenty-five cents per line each insertion. Displayed. Two dollars an inch, single column, per month in Dallas. One dollar an inch, single column, per month in Dallas. Additional prices and particulars given on receipt of copy of matter to be inserted.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19.

Of course paradise is located in New Mexico. It's up in our girl's parlor.

A PHILADELPHIA paper refers to a ladies' seminary back there as a "sugar refinery." But it doesn't beat culture in the Boston institutions.

"Coxey has decided to take the field," says a dispatch. It is probable that he will take it down to some heathenish district in Ohio and colonize it.

A MAN down in Albuquerque has "got his foot in it" by writing a lot of slush to a married woman. There is an old saw: "Never make love through an ink bottle."

A NEWSPAPER may be responsible for creating a paradise of the country in which it exists, but it cannot create a paradise beyond the grave for the man who carries a petty spite in his heart to the portals of death.

NO DOUBT now exists in the minds of the conservative men of the nation that President McKinley was the right man to place at the helm in order to steer the ship of state through troubled waters and preserve, unscathed, the honor of Old Glory.

THIS is the time of the year for county assessors to correct their tax list and see that fair returns are made on all property in the territory. The time for collectors to be vigilant runs from the first day of January to the last day of December. If taxpayers once learn that taxes have to be paid there will not be much trouble in collecting them, but the old habit of dodging payment for two or three or four years and then going before the county commissioners and effecting a compromise will have to be broken up.

WHATEVER the enemies of the New Mexican may say, they cannot deny that all matters of a minor nature have ever been subservient to the public weal and that the paper has assiduously labored in the field of territorial advancement. No industry, no improvement, no resource has been slighted, and evidences of the productiveness of such a course are manifested on every side. It should be borne in mind that this work is invariably unremunerative, and often times a source of loss to the management of the paper. Perhaps it has not occurred to some people, that the narrow-gauged opinions of a peanut politician or the two-bit interest of a citizen on some immaterial question of the present, are not of sufficient import to outweigh the good a live newspaper accomplishes in a lifetime.

Safety of Life in New Mexico.

The murder record of South Carolina for the ten days ending on Wednesday was ten, a killing every day. The greater number of the killings were unprovoked and without extenuating circumstances.

Had ten murders taken place in New Mexico in ten days the eastern press would have been filled with flaming headlines telling of the lawless character of the people of the territory, and everybody would have been warned to stay away from such a dangerous locality. As it is the matter is passed over as an ordinary happening and no importance is attached to ten murders in ten days.

The fact of the whole matter is that nowhere else in the United States is life more safe than in New Mexico. The records of death from criminal violence in the territory will bear out this statement. There may have been a time when such was not the case, but that time passed away with the disappearance of the Apaches, and the disbanding of what few gangs of outlaws infested the territory, and that took place long after the southern states were supposed to have become civilized. Anyone contemplating a visit to the wild and woolly southwest need not hesitate for fear of losing his life in a sudden manner from a dose of rapidly projected lead. Lead is used in the smelters of the territory for flaking purposes, and as a marketable product, very seldom as a means of shedding blood.

An Erroneous Idea.

The impression prevails that should war with any foreign nation occur, the National Guard would be called out for active service, and no doubt some of the guardsmen in the territory have felt a little shaky over the matter. Not that the members of the New Mexico National Guard are not as brave and patriotic as any other men, or in any other part of the United States, but that such a feeling is only natural. However, such is not the case.

It would be illegal for the president to order the guard of any state or terri-

tory outside of the commonwealth to which they belong. No governor would or could be required to respond to a call for a force of militia to invade a foreign country or to leave the state. To avoid complications the president, in case of war, would act on the assumption that there is no militia in any of the states, and if the regular army was not sufficient, call on the governors of the states and territories to furnish volunteers for service.

In the event of such a call organized bodies of militia, or National Guard, could volunteer in a body, every man consenting. Officers from colonel down to the non-commissioned men would be appointed by the governors of the states to command the troops volunteering for service, but for the president is reserved the appointment of all general officers.

This being the case it would not be an easy matter for men to enlist. The first call for volunteers would be filled from among men of perfect health, and those who would come up to the requirements of enlistment in the most minute particular. The first army of volunteers sent to the field would be composed of the finest body of men ever seen in the world in uniform. Uncle Sam has more than 10,000,000 men to pick from in selecting an army, and there is no occasion for taking any but the best. If, however, the first levy of volunteers did not prove enough, then the ordinary man, physically, would stand some show of fighting for his country.

The members of the National Guard can retain their membership in that organization without any fear of being sent to the front against their individual wishes, unless occasion should arise for defending the territory against an invading force, or there should be an uprising in New Mexico against law and order which could not be suppressed by the sheriffs and their deputies.

Not Worth While Trying.

After all, the American people must be a hard lot. Early in the present century Charles Dickens visited the United States and in Martin Chuzzlewit told to the world what he thought of the then young nation. Mr. Dickens lived to see the day when he changed his opinion of the Americans, pretty generally, although it must be admitted that some of the characteristics of the patriots, as he styled them, which were so revolting to him still linger on the outskirts of society in the land of the free and the home of the brave to this day.

When the famous author retraced the greater part of his criticisms, the country took heart and tried to live down the slanderous effect, and for a time the people looked upon themselves as fairly civilized and well behaved. With the building of steamships ocean travel became less onerous and frequent visitors of note came across the water, remained long enough to go slumming in New York, to attend a few ward political meetings, and went home laboring under the impression that they had seen all there was to be seen in the bloody, blooming country. Of course these persons were of the variety who write books of travel on short notice, and they iterated what Mr. Dickens said years before. This has not worried Americans very much for the source was always considered. Then again, in recent years different lords, counts, kings and other things have come over and married American beauties and spent their money to such an extent that we've begun to really believe that Americans were fairly decent.

It seems, however, that such is not the case. The Most Reverend Meyer, an English evangelist who has been touring the country in the laudable endeavor to civilize and refine the regenerate Americans, has returned to his beloved Isle and publicly declares the United States to be a wicked nation whose public men are traveling the road that is said to be paved with good intentions at lightning speed.

As this last opinion comes from a clergyman, a man who would not under any circumstances misrepresent the conditions of society in this country, it must be that Mr. Dickens was correct in his first impressions of the Americans, and we have not grown any more refined or more moral in all these years of struggles for higher things. Its no use; we are born uncouth, wicked and perverse, what is bred in the bone can't be beaten out of the flesh. Just as well give up trying and take life comfortably, content in the knowledge that when our girls have money enough they are married by foreigners for their beauty and gracefulness.

Let the Law Take Its Course.

Governor Otero has determined that his administration shall be Republican. He evidently does not intend to be called a Mugwump. While not prepared to give a legal opinion as to the legality of A. B. Fall's tenure of office, or that of the newly named successor, yet the governor seems to have the inside track at present. But he should not select Judge Fall as the sole object of his ire; there are some Republicans and Mugwumps who are as deep in the mud as Fall, and should be treated the same as him. They were in the deal with Fall and have no better title to their positions than A. B. Fall. Let the law take its full course, and justice prevail.—Deming Headlight.

Gives His Reasons.

Friday Governor Otero issued a pardon to a man named Rivera, from Socorro county, sentenced to the penitentiary for embezzlement, because the man was nearly dead with consumption. One satisfactory thing about Governor Otero's pardons is that when he issues one he makes it public, and in the body of the pardon he gives the reasons which induced him to issue it. This is quite different from the course pursued by the last administration. It will be safe to say that while this course is pursued there will be no pardons issued because the district attorney of Santa Fe county has received a fee to secure the pardon.—Lordsburg Liberal.

Of Interest to New Mexico People. Mr. Brandenburg, local forecast official for the weather bureau, has re-

ceived information that the accumulated snow in the mountains is much less than it was last year at the corresponding time. This is bad news, for the reason that unless there shall be a heavy fall during the remainder of the season there may be a shortage of water for irrigation. The best ground for hope that the snowfall already in the mountains will prove adequate is the fact that there were several severe storms early in the season, and the early snow is that which is most likely to pack. Snow which packs hard in the early part of the winter melts all the more slowly in the spring and early summer. It is on this account that storms in the spring, although they may be accompanied by a great deal of snow, are less valuable to irrigators. The sun is then so powerful that the snows of April do not pack sufficiently to lie a long time.

The amount of snow in the mountains is to be considered in still another light. It is a check, though not yet established, that when there is a large amount of snow during winter there is likely to be a heavy precipitation on the plains in the spring and summer. There has seemed to be some such connection, though the subject has not been sufficiently investigated to show whether this relation exists or not. In the event that a light snowfall means a light precipitation, it may be expected that a shortage of water in the streams will not be made up by a greater than average fall of rain.

Although agriculture in Colorado is dependent upon irrigation, it is helped out by the rains that come in spring and early summer. Upon the amount of this precipitation depends in some respects the success of the crops sown in March and April. When the rainfall is heavy it often is not necessary to irrigate at all in order to make the seed sprout. Upon an average the precipitation of March, April, May, June and July is just a little short of what is needed to bring crops to maturity. But in some years it is so small that it is hardly worth taking into consideration as an aid to irrigation. It is evident, therefore, that if a light snowfall induces a small rainfall, the conditions under which irrigators most need the aid of rain are those under which they have the least ground to hope for such assistance.—Denver Republican.

Election Proclamation.

I, the undersigned mayor of the city of Santa Fe, hereby give notice that the annual election of officers for the city of Santa Fe, in the territory of New Mexico, will be held on the first Tuesday in April, being on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1898. The officers to be elected at such election are as follows: One mayor to serve for the term of one year; one treasurer to serve for the term of one year; one clerk to serve for the term of one year, and each of which shall be elected by a plurality of the votes of the qualified electors of the city of Santa Fe; also four aldermen to serve for the term of two years, and two aldermen to serve for the term of one year each, as follows: Two aldermen in ward No. 1; one alderman in ward No. 2; two aldermen in ward No. 3, and one alderman in ward No. 4; each of which shall be elected by a plurality of the votes of the qualified electors of each of the four wards of said city respectively.

And further notice is hereby given that in addition to the election of city officers aforesaid, there shall be elected four members of the board of education of the city of Santa Fe, each to serve for the term of two years, as follows to wit: One member of the board of education in ward No. 1; one member of the board of education in ward No. 2; one member of the board of education in ward No. 3, and one member of the board of education in ward No. 4, each of which shall be elected by a plurality of the votes of the qualified electors of each of the four wards of said city respectively.

In ward No. 1, at the house of Sixto Garcia, with Juan Garcia, Sixto Garcia and Ramon Ortega, judges; George A. Johnson and Manuel Delgado, clerks.

In ward No. 2, at the office of the justice of the peace, with Cato Alvarado, Augustin Salcido and Tomas Baca y Martinez, judges; Severino Baca and Nicolas Baca, clerks.

In ward No. 3, at Fireman's hall, with Victor Garcia, Ambrosio Ortiz and Abe Gold, judges; Facundo Ortiz and Patricio Sandoval, clerks.

In ward No. 4, at the house of Prudencio Garcia, with Enrique Pacheco, Simon Segura and Ramon Ortega, judges; Apolonio Martinez and Teodosio Castillo, clerks.

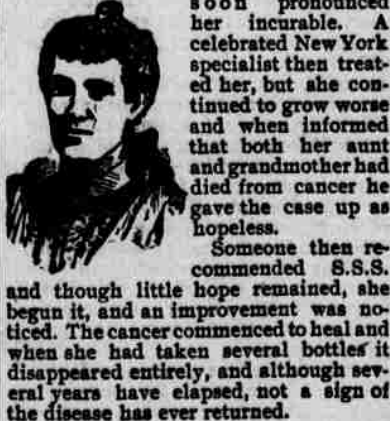
The polls will open at 9 o'clock a. m., and closed at 6 p. m., on said election day. In witness whereof, I, Chas. A. Spies, mayor of the city of Santa Fe, territory of New Mexico, have affixed to this proclamation my official signature and caused the same to be attested by the clerk of the said city, and the date of this 15th day of March, A. D. 1898.

CHAS. A. SPIES, Mayor.

Attest: C. B. CONKLIN, City Clerk.

Cancer of the Breast.

Mr. A. H. Crausby, of 138 Kerr St., Memphis, Tenn., says that his wife paid no attention to a small lump which appeared in her breast, but it soon developed into a cancer of the worst type, and notwithstanding the treatment of the best physicians, it continued to spread and grow rapidly, eating two holes in her breast. The doctor pronounced her incurable. A celebrated New York specialist then treated her, but she continued to grow worse and when informed that both her aunt and grandmother had died from cancer he gave the case up as hopeless. Someone then recommended S.S.S. and though little hope remained, she began it, and an improvement was noticed. The cancer commenced to heal and when she had taken several bottles it disappeared entirely, and although several years have elapsed, not a sign of the disease has ever returned.



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ELY'S CREAM BALM contains no cocaine, mercury or any other injurious drug. It opens and cleanses the nasal passages, relieves pain and inflammation, breaks and protects the membrane, restores the sense of taste and smell. Is quickly absorbed. Gives relief at once. 50 cts. at Druggists or by mail. Trial Size 10 cts. at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 55 Warren Street, New York.

A Sad Fall. There lived in the west of England an enthusiastic geologist—a doctor of divinity and chairman of the quarter sessions. A farmer who had seen him presiding on the bench saw him shortly afterward seated by the roadside on a heap of stones, which he was busily breaking in search of fossils. The farmer reined up his horse, gazed on him for a minute, shook his head in commiseration of the mutability of human things, then exclaimed in mingled tones of pity and surprise: "What, doctor! Be you come to this a'ready?"—Nuggets.

Too Much of a Good Thing. A few minutes before the time set for his execution the preacher asked him: "Is everything bright before you, brother?" "Yes, yes," replied the condemned. "It's all bright enough, I reckon, but I do wish it wouldn't blaze so!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Saved His Life. An Irishman, meeting another, asked what had become of their old acquaintance Patrick Murphy. "Arrah, now, dear honey," answered the other, "poor Pat was condemned to be hanged, but he saved his life by dying in prison."—Tit-Bits.

Wayside Discussion. Perry Patetic—What is these here bathrobes they advertise in the papers? Wayworn Watson—I give it up unless it's some sort of rubber coat to keep water from gittin on a guy when he takes a bath because it is the style.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Slow, but Sure. Watts—There is no such thing as telling the quality of whisky by the taste these days, is there? Linsford—No. The only test is the feel. And you have to wait till next morning for that.—Indianapolis Journal.

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PLEADINGS AND PRACTICE

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SOCIETIES.

Montezuma Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M. Regular communication first Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. F. S. DAVIS, W. M. J. B. BRADY, Secretary. Santa Fe Chapter No. 1, R. A. M. Regular convocation second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. JAMES B. BRADY, H. P. ARTHUR SELLIGMAN, Secretary. Santa Fe Commandery No. 1, E. R. Regular convocation fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. MAX. FROST, R. C. ADDISON WALKER, Recorder. I. O. O. F. PARADE LODGE No. 2, I. O. O. F. meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' hall. S. L. LEWIS, N. G. CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT No. 3, I. O. O. F. Regular communication the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers and sisters welcome. THOMAS NEWELL, Noble Grand. A. F. EASLEY, Scribe. MYRTLE REBEKAH LODGE, No. 9, I. O. O. F. Regular meeting first and third Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers and sisters welcome. THOMAS NEWELL, Noble Grand. HATTIE WAGNER, Secretary. AZULAN LODGE No. 3, I. O. O. F. meets every Friday evening in Odd Fellows' hall, San Francisco street. Visiting brothers welcome. R. H. BOWLER, N. G. A. F. EASLEY, Secretary. K. O. P. SANTA FE LODGE No. 2, K. O. P. Regular meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Castle hall. Visiting knights given a cordial welcome. R. H. BOWLER, C. C. LEE MCHENRY, K. of R. & S. INSURANCE. S. E. LANIARD, Insurance Agent, Office, Griffin Building, Palace avenue. Represents the largest companies doing business in the territory of New Mexico, in both life, fire and accident insurance. CHICAGO SPECIAL. One Night, Denver to Chicago. Commencing Sunday, March 6th, the Burlington Route's famous train, the Chicago special, will leave Denver at 9:30 a. m., (after arrival of the Denver & Rio Grande and Colorado Midland trains from the West), reaching Lincoln at 10:30 p. m., Omaha at 11:55 p. m. and Chicago at 2:15 p. m. next day—in ample time to connect with the fast afternoon trains for the east. The "Chicago Special"—the only fast east bound morning train out of Denver—the only Denver-Chicago train making close connections at Chicago with afternoon trains for New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and all other eastern cities. Its equipment consists of sleeping, reclining chair, dining and smoking cars. Meals are served on the European plan—you pay only for what you order. The Chicago Special will be in addition to and in no way interfere with the Burlington's "Vestibule Flyer," which will continue to leave Denver at 9:50 p. m., reaching Omaha at 4 p. m. the next afternoon, and Chicago at 8:20 the following morning. For tickets and full information call at offices of connecting lines or write to G. W. Vallery, general agent, 1039 Seventeenth street, Denver.

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THIS REMARKABLE RESULT was accomplished by raw farmers, unacquainted with the culture of beet root, on new land and under very trying circumstances, as the factory was not assured until May, and a majority of the acreage was planted between JUNE 1st AND AUGUST 10th.

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